

Announcement !

Having opened a photograph studio in the Rumer building, over the Mollring dry goods store, I take this method of announcing that I am now ready for business. My styles are absolutely up to date, prices reasonable, and the best of workmanship guaranteed. With good studio equipment I am able to serve you in any thing photographic. Come in and let's get acquainted, whether you need anything in my line or not.

Respectfully,
Victor Shuler

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In the Matter of the Estate of Henry C. Spaulding, Deceased.
In the County Court of Box Butte County, Nebraska.
Notice to all persons interested in said estate is hereby given that the administrator with the will annexed, of said estate, will meet the creditors of said estate at the county court room in the city of Alliance, in said county, on the 19th day of August, 1916, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of the hearing, adjustment and allowance of claims against said estate. All persons having claims or demands against said estate must file the same in said court on or before the 19th day of August, 1916, or said claims will be forever barred.
Dated February 16, 1916.
L. A. BERRY,
County Judge.

STALLIONS FOR SALE
Stallions for sale—Seven head of young stallions, strictly first class stock. Imported and registered animals. See display ad elsewhere in this issue of the Herald.
R. A. WESTOVER.

Have you tried Peacock Coal? If not, try a ton. You will get more heat for less money. FOREST LUMBER CO., PHONE 73.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS
Leander E. McCluskey and James Y. McCluskey will take notice, that on the 5th day of February, 1916, M. Hutton, a Justice of the peace of Box Butte county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$50, in an action pending before him, wherein B. F. Gilman is plaintiff, and Leander E. McCluskey and James Y. McCluskey are defendants. That property of the defendants, consisting of money, has been garnished under said order, said cause was continued to the 21st day of March, 1916, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Dated February 10, 1916.
B. F. GILMAN, Plaintiff.
11-61-683-6614

MORE MEN THAN WOMEN HAVE APPENDICITIS
Surgeons state men are slightly more subject to appendicitis than women. Alliance people should know that a few doses of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, often relieve or prevent appendicitis. This mixture removes such surprising foul matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. The INSTANT, easy action of Adler-i-ka is surprising.
H. THIELE, druggist.
Adv—G-3

Methodist Episcopal Church
10 a. m. Sunday School.
11 a. m. Preaching service.
6:30 p. m. Young people's meeting.
7:30 p. m. Preaching service.
Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.
Rev. J. B. Carns, Pastor
504 Box Butte, Phone 94

Presbyterian Church
10 a. m. Sunday School.
11 a. m. Preaching service.
2:30 p. m. Junior Endeavor.
6:30 p. m. Senior Endeavor.
7:30 p. m. Preaching service.
Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.
Rev. Lewis McIntyre, Pastor
705 Emerson, Phone 326

Baptist Church
10:00 a. m. Sunday school.
11:00 a. m. Preaching service.
6:30 p. m. Young people's service.
7:30 p. m. Preaching service.
Mr. Layton will begin a series of sermons to young people, Sunday evening, February 13, to which all, old and young, are invited. Try to attend these services, as they will be interesting and helpful.
A. A. Layton, Minister

Immanuel's Lutheran Church
Cor. Yellowstone and 7th St.
10 a. m. English Sunday School and Bible class.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

English services every first and third Sunday of the month at 2 o'clock p. m.
German school at 9 a. m. every Saturday.
Religious instruction in English every Saturday at 1:30 p. m.
Everyone is welcome and cordially invited to attend all of the services of the church.
Rev. Titus Lang, Pastor
722 Missouri, Phone Black 606

St. Matthews Church
7:30 a. m. Holy Communion.
10 a. m. Sunday school.
11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon.
7:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon.
Rev. William Carson Shaw, Rector

Christian Church
10 a. m. Sunday School.
11 a. m. Preaching service.
6:30 p. m. Young people's service.
7:30 p. m. Preaching service.
Prayer meeting on every Wednesday evening at 7:30.
Rev. H. J. Young, Pastor
809 Box Butte, Phone 844



WEANING THE FOAL IS EASY

Merely Matter of Separation, If Properly Cared for During Summer Months—Time Varies.

If the foal has been properly cared for during the summer months, being fed a little grain in addition to the roughage and dam's milk, weaning time will be merely a matter of separation.

The time of weaning will vary with conditions, but the best rule is to allow it five to seven months, says Farm. Stock and Home, as the work of the mare varies from heavy to light, but if possible, don't wean the foal before four months.

The important stage of the youngster's life is now at hand. Separation from the dam must be complete to be



Two-Year-Old Belgian Colts.

satisfactory, and the colt kept in a small lot fenced either with boards or poles. While all colts may not run into the wire, the one that tangles itself in the wire is invariably the most valuable.

The weaning that is most successfully accomplished is the one through which the colt suffers the least setback in growth. If at weaning time the colt can eat its full allowance of grain, two or three pounds of oats or one and one-half pounds of oats and two pounds of ground barley mixed together, with plenty of clean alfalfa or timothy hay, it will continue growing and cease to fret for its dam.

COMMON TAPEWORM IN LAMBS

Not Believed That They Are Responsible for Many Deaths of Animals, Says Western Expert.

(By I. E. NEWSOM, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The common tapeworm of lambs is one that has a habit of getting into the duct leading from the liver, and for this reason many who have examined sheep, dead of disease, have suspected the tapeworm of causing the death. It might be well to state that more than 60 per cent of all western lambs have these tapeworms, as evidenced by finding them on the killing floors at the large packing houses. While it must be admitted that in a few instances they may cause some trouble, yet it is not believed that they are responsible for many of our lamb losses.

During the siege of the Kansas horse disease some men unfamiliar with the normal conditions in horses for the first time found Palisade worms in the abdominal arteries of dead horses. He at once jumped at the conclusion that these worms were responsible for the disease. Had he known that approximately 95 per cent of all horses have these same worms, his reputation might not have suffered.

It is rather common for veterinarians to diagnose tapeworms in dogs, and in about 95 per cent these diagnoses are correct, but that the tapeworms in these animals are responsible for disease is not at all evident, except in a very small percentage of cases. So it is with these tapeworms in lambs. They can always be found in posting any large number of animals, but that they are responsible for any serious disease is evident only in a few cases.

MOLDY SILAGE IS HARMFUL

Complaints Made That Farmers Lose Horses and Mules—Carefully Avoid All Spoiled Stuff.

Every winter farmers complain of losing horses or mules by feeding spoiled silage. Damaged or moldy silage is not first-class feed for any animal. Even cattle should be fed carefully, but the greatest care should be exercised with horses and colts. See that no moldy stuff gets into their feed boxes and that none is left there from one feed to another to spoil.

Good silage does not hurt horses, but remember the mold that sometimes occurs in spots may kill them at any time.

Winter Horse Feeds.
Do not try to carry the horse through the winter on a hay or straw ration. Such feeding induces indigestion.

F. M. Seidell,
Demonstrator

Association

Office in Court House
Phone 285

DIVERSITY OF FARM BUSINESS

NOTE: Box Butte County Farmers' Association Cooperating with the Extension Service, Nebraska College of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

In a former article it was stated that there were three principal factors affecting profits in farming, namely; the size of business, the quality of the business, and the diversity of business. Since size of business and quality of business have been discussed in previous issues, discussion in this article will be confined to diversity of business.

A diversified farm is one on which there are several sources of income and each source of income of sufficient size to have a substantial effect upon the total farm income. It might be said (based on Box Butte County) that the income from any given source must be \$200 or more before it has much effect one way or the other. Diversified farming is sometimes spoken of as a little of everything and not much of anything. This kind of farming would not pay very well for individual enterprises could not be developed to a paying basis.

A diversified farm is one which allows man and horse labor to be well distributed throughout the year. (In articles to follow, the utilization and distribution of labor will be more fully discussed.) Diversified farming aids in a cropping system. This is very important as regards the potato industry in this region. Potatoes should not follow potatoes in rotation nearer than from three to five years. Five years is best. This means that wheat, oats, corn, rye, and alfalfa can be grown in the meantime.

Diversified farming lessens the risk of total failure. Since there are so many chances that the farmers have to take, such as the weather, insect pests, disease, and prices, he must depend upon more than one source of income. If all the products marketed are one class of animals the risk is yet great, for if the disease causes a loss and prices are poor the farm returns may be considerably less than if some cash crops were raised along with the animals. If there are several important crops and sources of income they are not very apt to all fail in one year. A diversified farm in this area would necessarily mean one in which there is a balance maintained between crop acres and pasture acres. This means that it is one that would maintain the proper balance between crops and livestock. On the average the most profitable balances seem to be one-fourth devoted to crops and three-fourths devoted to pasture.

Dairying is usually thought of as specialized farming. It may be if only one main product is sold. But if dairying is to pay in this region it must be considered with other enterprises. A very good example of a diversified farm is found in the neighborhood of Alliance. On this farm there are no pure bred dairy cattle produced, and all dairy products are sold at wholesale. Nevertheless, this farm is a diversified farm since four important cash crops are sold: hay, potatoes, wheat, and rye. The horses play an important part in returns, and the calves are allowed to mature on the place. Thus this dairy farm has seven main sources of income and therefore well diversified.

General farming means that one grows the usual animals and field crops of the region. This is one kind of diversified farming. General farming is that type of farming that can be practiced by every operator of the Box Butte table who is within an average distance of market. An excellent example of a general farm well diversified was found in the 1914 survey. This farm is close to an average size of the county. The main sources of income were so arranged that labor was well employed throughout the year. Following were the main sources of income: wheat, \$626; oats, \$478; potatoes, \$1190; cattle, \$510; butter and cream, \$210; hogs, \$391, and poultry, \$100. After paying interest on the entire farm capital of \$22572 and all farm expenses this farm furnished a house for the operator to live in, one-half the table expenses, and gave \$1321 as a labor income.

The next article: "What Sized Farms Are the Most Profitable in This Area," will appear next week.

THE CORN PROBLEM IN BOX BUTTE

The following letter has been mailed out by Mr. Seidell:

Alliance, Nebr., February 14, 1916.

Dear Member:

It is generally believed that the seed corn problem is going to be a big one in Box Butte county this year. Good local seed may be rather scarce and it is well to begin early to find out just how much of this corn will give a strong germination. The Box Butte Farmers' Association realized this last fall and sent out a letter selecting a seed corn day, and advising the field selection and proper storage of seed corn for 1916.

In order to get a fair understanding of the condition of the corn in the county the association is sending out over 100 letters of this kind, asking for samples of corn from each of these farms. You are one of the men whom they are depending on for this test and your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

It has been proven by several years of experimental work at the Experiment station does not pay, as a rule. In other words, the best seed corn we can get is right at home, so far as yield and maturity are concerned. It is our purpose then to find out if possible the condition of the corn, and where good seed corn can be found within the county.

Plan for Gathering Samples

1. If you have any old seed corn or old corn in cribs, select 25 of the best ears and send in 8 kernels from different parts of each ear—label this package "old corn".
2. If you have any new corn which was gathered from field and hung up in a good place last fall, select 25 ears and send in 8 kernels from different parts of each ear—label this corn "field selected new corn".
3. Select 25 of the best ears you can find from your crib of new corn and send in 8 kernels from different parts of each ear—label package "new crib select".

Plans for Testing Samples

These 100 samples or whatever number they may be will be placed in a tester and labeled as you send them in—each sample of corn labeled separately.

After the test is completed the results of the test on your corn will be sent you along with the average of all the other tests from samples sent in.

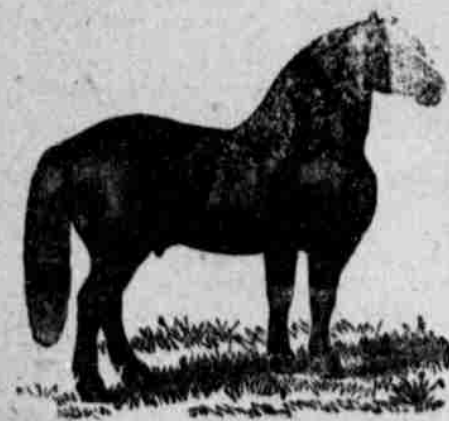
If you are reasonably sure that your new corn will grow, or if you have old corn in cribs or more seed corn picked out than you will use, please state what variety it is and how much of each kind you will have for sale.

You will find enclosed an addressed envelope for sending in the samples of corn. This envelope requires no postage. Be sure to send your name with sample.

Thanking you for your co-operation, I am

Yours very truly,

F. M. SEIDELL,
County Agricultural Agent,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.



These stallions are all acclimated and five of them are range broke. They range in age from two to five years.

These animals are not pompered, are absolutely sound and in strictly first-class condition and are ready for service.

They may be seen at my Barns at

LAKE SIDE

R. A. Westover



Rats Don't Eat
Safe Home Matches

Rats don't eat Safe Home Matches. They can't be made to eat them. That's been proved. Safe Home Matches are made of ingredients which, although non-poisonous, are obnoxious

to rodents. Safe Home Matches light easily, but not too easily. They are safe—safe and sure. Sticks are extra-long—extra-strong. They cost no more than other brands of matches.

See All grocers. Ask for them by name.

The Diamond Match Company